No. 3. VOL. VI.

The COLUMBIAN AND Balance, REPOSITORY.

"HAIL SACRED POLITY, BY FREEDOM REAR'D!
"HAIL SACRED FREEDOM, WHEN BY LAW RESTRAIN'D!"
BEATTIE.

HUDSON, (New-York) TUESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1807.

Original.

Hither the products of your closet-labors bring,
Enrich our columns, and instruct mankind.

FOR THE BALANCE.

PROPOSALS for printing by subscription, "A HISTORY of the war between the Mahteehmites and Nacilbuperites," &c.

(CONTINUATION.)

WHOEVER has not undertaken to write a history, can have but a faint idea of the labor and patience which are necessary. Large volumes must be turned over for little or no information. The contradictory accounts of authors are to be reconciled, and the truth drawn from the whole. Much judgment is required to determine when to make reflections, and when to leave the reader to make them for himself. These and other things are sufficient to deter any one from lightly engaging in the arduous business.

EXTRACTS.

"CHAP. III. *Description of a* BULL-FEAST. *The Mahteehmites bent upon hanging one* LONRA, *who had been guilty of a heinous crime, and had been respited for a time, on the petition of several thousand subscribers—Attempt to form a coalition with the* SETIRRUBS, *and the deceitful conduct of the Mahteehmites therein. A mutiny in their camp about offices, and the consequences thereof.*

"After the disastrous affair of Col. Boldish, his command was given to Brigadier *Mot Nickshins*, who swore that he feared neither man, woman, nor the devil. As to the last, it was, probably, true; for it was a favorite doctrine with many of the Mahteehmites, and they thought it their interest to believe, that there was no devil. This doctrine was diligently taught by *Eniap*, who had published some books on this and other points in theology, and who was now a chaplain in the army. It has been supposed, that Nickshins himself had published a small book; but if so, it was distinguished only by its barbarous English, and what the orthodox call *blasphemy*. It never come into notice.

"The religious and political creed of the Mahteehmites were remakably consistent, the one with the other. Though many of them were not aware of this, yet their political principles naturally led them to what is called infidelity; and infidelity as naturally led them to embrace unsound opinions in civil government. A leading tenet was, that "Religion has nothing to do with Politics." This is capable of very wide and various interpretations. To say, that religion is to have no influence over a man in managing political concerns—that he may, in this case, order his conduct without fear of the Governor of the Universe, or regard to his laws—that if he go to church and attend upon the external rites of religion, he may, at an election, deceive and cheat, be filled with party views, and party rage, is a principle most horrid and mischievous. And yet there is reason to fear, that some so understood the principle, and acted upon it."

"CHAP. IV. *The character of Squire* BUSHEL. *How his capacity was enlarged from a smaller to a greater* MEASURE. *His observations on a total eclipse of the sun. Gen. Mahteeh consults him on the issue of the war he had undertaken; upon which he calculates the nativity of the General, discovers several moles unknown before, and returns a very ambiguous answer. Squire* SMOCK *writes a letter to Squire Bushel, and chides him for remaining inactive at home, while his brethren were gathering laurels in the field.*"

T. W.

(To be continued.)

FOR THE BALANCE.

EXTRAORDINARY THINGS.

IN the *Republican Crisis* of January 9, 1807, a writer under the signature of "Expositor," says, "The measure [of petitioning Mr. Jefferson to be a candidate for the presidency again, after the two years yet to come of his present term] is confidently asserted to be the result of an interview between Duane and Cheetham, the former as representative of the Snyderites, the latter of the Clintonians."

He says further, that Judge Spencer, "on a late circuit, a very short time since, on two occasions, in mixed companies, publicly declared, in substance as follows: that *he was satisfied we had had enough of a philosophic or speculative President; that it was time to place in that office a man of firmness, and one acquainted with human nature.*" And that "Judge Masters in a conversation with a leading federal gentleman, expressed his surprise that the federalists did not unite with the Clintonians. On being asked the reason, he replied, *because you wish to get rid of Mr. Jefferson!*"

Either these accounts are not true; or the two judges have escaped from the Clintonian faction; or the faction are acting a most base and hypocritical part in their pretended approbation of Mr. Jefferson. While they are circulating and signing a petition, at such a distance of time, that Mr. Jefferson and they may be dead, or in subjection to the Spaniards before it arrives, lo! two of their great and active leaders are said, explicitly to condemn the present administration of the general government.

As to Duane and Cheetham being "the prime actors," it can be readily believed, when the ascendency which these men have obtained in their respective factions is considered. Duane alone ordered a jubilee to be kept for the purchase of Louisiana; set the heads of all the democrats agog, and they fell to dancing.

The opinion of "Expositor" is, that Duane and Cheetham wish to retain Mr. Jefferson "as a kind of *make way*, or *locum tenens* for De Witt Clinton;" and that in this way, they believe "their chance of ultimate success much greater" for their favorite, "than by placing Mr. Madison," or any other competitor in the chair. The public will judge how far this opinion is supported by facts. It is, certainly, entitled to a degree of plausibility. There must be extraordinary motives (as the writer well observes) when petitions are promoted at so early a period; when one great leader hints a desire of union with the federalists, for the purpose of getting rid of Mr. Jefferson; and when another pointedly reprobates his administration.

In the same paper, and same date, is a remarkable address to the public, by Gen. Barker, of Pennsylvania. I preserve only the following extract: "Gen. Barker, you have the authority of Mr. Duane and myself [Dr. Leib] to state to the Governor, [Mr. M'Kean] that if he submits to the public will on this occasion, we will bury the hatchet and present the olive branch; that we will cease any further to *persecute* the Governor or his family, and that we will bury in oblivion all that is past. The Doctor then added with some animation, Now, Gen. remember, we offer him the SWORD and the olive branch, let him take his choice."

Though I feel myself ready to burst with indignation at the above, yet I shall restrain it; and calmly, conscientiously, tho' earnestly, beg my fellow-citizens to consider, whether a state of society can long exist, in freedom and safety, where men thus dare to insult and threaten the constituted authorities, and are countenanced and supported.

A REMARKER.

Selected.

From the Evening Post.

A SPECK OF WAR;

OR,

The Good Sense of the People of the Western Country.

"Were armies to be raised" says the illustrious Jefferson, "whenever a speck of war is visible in our horizon, we should never have been without them. Our resources would have been exhausted upon dangers which never happened, instead of being reserved for what is really to take place." Now, among the various rumors which agitate the government and country, the following facts are pretty well ascertained. That Mr. Burr is about descending the Ohio and Mississippi with a force ABLE to take New-Orleans—that all Kentucky is rejoicing at his acquittal and progress, and that her most zealous patriots and demagogues as too often happens, have for years past been in foreign pay; that New-Orleans is defenceless, and that our little army has been for months past dancing rigadoons with the Spaniards on the Sabine, for purposes which none of us can comprehend. For the present we may safely consider all this as amounting to a "*speck of war in our horizon*"—and from the Message of the same incomparable statesman, we may also infer that forces are not to be raised till the speck shall have increased to a *cloud* or a *storm*. The Message not having pointed out the proper method of treatment for such specks, I presume we may indulge our own conjectures upon the subject, provided only we never propose the application of *force*.

I cannot however proceed without dropping a tear over the untimely *discovery* made respecting Judge Sebastian, and many of the most incorruptible patriots of Kentucky. It is the singular fate of our illustrious democratic friends of equality to resist the temptation of every spirit except the mammon of gold. Men who with dauntless front met the utmost rigours of federal persecution: Those who in the gloomy times of Washington and Adams braved the reign of terror—such men have been overcome by the use of foreign and domestic bribes—Spain and France have purchased those whom Adams and Pickering could not terrify. Perhaps no men in the union were more firmly opposed to the tax on Whiskey and Coaches, the British treaty, and all the oppressive and unconstitutional measures of the federal administration, than those Republicans of Kentucky. The only misfortune is, that all this time they were in Spanish pay. Till this discovery, the Kentucky patriots would have been no more suspected than our Cheethams and Clintonians, who have so successfully and virtuously opposed the vile plan of fortification.

But to return to our *speck* and the proper method of treatment.

1. I conceive our principal reliance is upon "*the good sense of the people of the western country*"—they "*have a view of the whole ground*," and can best judge what is for their own good. Indeed it is my own opinion THAT THE GREAT SECRET OF GOVERNMENT IS TO LET EVERY THING TAKE ITS OWN COURSE. Boundaries, rebellions, and the rending of empires, are like commerce—they ought not to be shackled by "*too much regulation*." Of the good effects of my system, the city of New-York now furnishes an example as the end of two years democratic sway—Our *streets*, *mud*, *lamps*, *watch*, *riots*, *finances*, *alms-house*, and *grants of public property*, are left without too much regulation to keep themselves in order, with the aid of the good sense of the Lamp-Contractor, Manure-Contractors, the Watchmen, and of Messrs. Romaine, Hunn, Mott, Arcularius, and the Hide-binders.* Mr. Romaine obtained his grant of public property by his *good sense*. So when the mud is a foot deep in the streets—when the lamps add to the darkness, and the streets are filled with riots and murder, we get along by the aid of our *good sense*. I boldly repeat it, and leave time to determine, let Mr. Jefferson leave the western bubble to the native good sense of the Hide-binders of Kentucky, unshackled by too much regulation, and they will set all to rights at New-Orleans.

2. Should it happen that "*these could not be trusted to moral restraints only*"—for example, if the Judge, Marshal, Governor, Juries and people of Kentucky, were secretly disposed to favor the enterprise, and if, at the same time, Mr. Burr "*were able to keep out of sight every indication of his purpose which could draw on him the exercise of the powers given by law*," my advice would be to send instantly for Judge Tallmadge and Mr. Sanford. It is my opinion that where legal evidence against any man cannot be found, there is no remedy, except in the new invented legal machinery of our District Judge and Attorney. By means of *that* the process would be simple. "*First catch*" Col. Burr, Adair, Tyler and Blennerhasset—keep them separate, without meat, drink, or the liberty of speaking to a friend—examine each one as a witness and also as a defendant, and compel him, under the pain of instant imprisonment, to answer every question put to him in the former capacity. Submit these depositions to a jury, and a conviction would certainly follow, if the defendants were guilty. This legal proceeding has the merit of entire originality—nothing is to be found of it in Magna Charta, the Constitution of the State, or Union, nor in any of our Statutes.

3. It is a supposable case however, that Mr. Burr instead of being taken should *take New-Orleans* and that the Spanish army on the Sabine should *chasse* down to help him. It is evident however that New-Orleans is on the verge of our political *horizon* and the whole affair, should it so happen, no more than a *speck*—a mere speck of war—However if N. Orleans were actually taken it might possibly require, if not the application of force, yet at least, "a steady, perhaps a quickened pace in PREPARATION for the defence of our seaport towns and waters—an early settlement of the most exposed and vulnerable parts of our country—a militia so organized that its effective portions can be called to any point of the Union—or volunteers instead of them"—Such are the provisions which I cite from the President's last message.

Here some wicked federal wit may possibly pretend that *preparation for fortification* would come rather late after Mr. Burr should be *actually fortified* in New-Orleans, and especially that the formation of new settlements within vulnerable parts of our country might be a slow though doubtless a very effectual remedy——A cavil of this kind hardly needs an answer, as it is perfectly plain that these new settlements in vulnerable places would be suffered to increase for several generations till they should become strong enough to expel Mr. Burr's successors and then that they would rise at once and do so without any expense to the nation.—If this, however, should not be thought satisfactory, my next great expedient is.

4. Reason—the only umpire between just nations—Yes!—I would ply Mr. Burr with reason—I say just *nations*, because Lousiana and the Western States would, in the case put, be organised into a separate Republic to increase the spread of liberty, and Mr. Burr would be the Emperor of it—This new Republic would after a few years be as strong as ourselves, which is another reason for reasoning the case with them. My plan would be to send Beau Dawson

* NOTE. This association we by mistake called *High*-binders: the name is as here stated.—*E. P.*

with a memoir, and head of argument, drawn up on purpose to convince Mr. Burr of the propriety of abandoning his schemes of ambition—At all events, he would never think of taking the country without repaying our 15 millions and interest.—In short we republicans may safely place the defence of New-Orleans against Mr. Burr "*in its principles*"—*in the unoffending civility* of the manners of the people of that city towards Mr. Burr—The same defences which we propose to use against attacks from European nations.

What I have written goes wholly upon the supposition that this speck of war should continue to be no more than a *speck*, and that too in the horizon. Yet, if while our settlements are forming invulnerable places for defence, Mr. Burr should establish his government, organize his force, fortify the Mississippi, make incursions across the Allegany, free the negroes, and confine the inhabitants of the Southern States to a string of Pine plain on the Beach of the Atlantic, it must be acknowledged that the speck would have somewhat the appearance of a *cloud*, and that too in the zenith instead of the horizon.

This is a case which the scope of my plan does not oblige me to provide for. However I have no objections, while upon the subject, briefly to state what remedies occur to me for that event.

1. Gun Boat No. 1 is already on the dry land somewhere in Carolina, ready to oppose Mr. Burr.

2. If Mr. Burr should "*render necessary the resort from reason to force*," I would send "*the smallest force competent*," and not exhaust our resources upon dangers which have never happened, instead of being reserved for what is really to take place.

3. If the "*smallest force competent*," should happen to prove *incompetent*, my advice is to make peace with Mr. Burr, and pay him a tribute.

4. In all possible cases the whole body of Republicans should petition Mr. Jefferson to suffer himself to be re-elected to the Presidency, as the only possible means of preserving the honor, independence, integrity and safety of the United States.

CLINTON-JEFFERSONIANUS.

From the People's Friend.

COMMUNICATION.

It is boasted as the exclusive privilege of Republican governments, that the people are, or ought to be regularly informed of the state of public affairs. Yet it has fallen to the lot of the American nation, to be insultingly left by their present rulers, in more than Cimmerian darkness, as well in regard to the portentous situation of their foreign relations, as to the imputed treason and menaced defection of a large portion of their territory. We know as little of the state of our diputes with Spain, England and France, as of the conspiracy of Burr and his adherents. Who are justly chargeable with this shameful dereliction of duty? Why does not the executive without delay inform us of the exact state of things? Is not his inexplicable silence a presumptive proof, that there is something which he feels requires concealment. Why commit the peace and happiness of the country to the mercy of circumstances? Why, when the tempest lowers, and "storms and clouds obscure the sky," leave us to float any longer on the broad ocean of conjecture, without chart or compass?

It is high time for the *intrepid* pilot who is to weather the storms which are fast collecting around us from without and within, to call all hands to assist him in carrying the shattered vessel of state into the harbour of national honor, safety and peace. Let the *heroic* commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, at length be awakened to a sense of his country's danger, let duty, and the sacred obligations of his oath of office, let the holy spirit of patriotism now inspire his *great* soul. What—

"Shall we upon the
"Footing of our land, send fair-play orders
"And make compromise, insinuation, parley
"And base truce to ARMS REBELLIOUS? shall a
"RECREANT knave with pillage in his van
"Approach our fields, and flash his spirit in a
"Warlike soil, mocking the air with
"Colours idly spread, and find no check?—
"—Let us to arms!" and grapple
"With him ere he come so nigh,
"What? shall they seek the Montecellian LION
in his Carterian cave?

Happy would it be for America, could a small portion of that divine glow of patriotism which fired the breast of the immortal bard, be transfused into the PHILO-philosophic bosom of our SERENELY illustrious chief magistrate! The times are alarming—they demand vigor and resolution, a prompt and bold display of the united energies of the country, in crushing in embryo, the traitorous views of that part of the union, which is said to have planned schemes of revolt and dismemberment, would give a stability to the government, and a confidence to all who are now justly apprehensive for the fate of their country, that would damp the hopes and baffle the attempts of Bonaparte to control, dismember, or subjugate these states. Burr's conspiracy affords a fine opportunity for the executive to swell the veins of Americans, with that patriotic fervour, which would sink our increasing party squabbles in the paramount consideration of public safety. His *unseasonable* partizan——addressers, would shew their undefiled purity of love of country, much—much more by offering their services to march at a moment's warning to crush treason or invasion, than their begging him for the sinister factious purpose of perpetuating themselves in office, to accept of the Presidency for *another* term. Let it not be said, that our apprehensions as to the distracted and discontented state of the western country are groundless—and that Burr has no other object in view than the settling of lands. If for no other purpose, why those military preparations? Why that quantity of arms and ammunition—why those gun-boats? Strange mode of settling lands—perverse construction of the obvious views of the conspirator?

Editor's Closet.

Editors of an entire new and non-descript species, are springing up about the country, like mushrooms. They call themselves federalists—and yet condemn federalism. —They pretend to *lean* towards the state government—and yet lean so hard against it, that it must be very powerful, if it does not fall under the weight of such friendship. They dislike the administration of the general government—and yet have not the courage to lisp a syllable against it. A few score of such men are enough to corrupt a nation. Who will trust them?

The *American Eagle*, published at Catskill, by a book-binder and a school-master, and professing to be decidedly federal, contains, amongst other *federal* matter, the following neat and decorous and candid and "well written" passage:—

"Fellow-citizens, ye are now called upon by the voice of your country, to adhere firmly to the body of republicans under your worthy chief magistrate; ye are called upon to put down the disturbers of your tranquillity, as ye did the violent leaders of federalism. Why lifted ye your hands against them? It was because they were ambitious, unfriendly to equality, overbearing and tyrannical. For the same reason ye are called upon to lift your hands against these *modern federalists*, clothed in the specious garb of republicanism."

One may steal a horse, while another is hung for only looking over the hedge.

An innocent young man was lately committed to gaol in this county for imprudently passing a counterfeit *half* or *quarter eagle*, while a company is formed in a neighboring county for the avowed purpose of striking and issuing base *American Eagles*, and nobody has, as yet, laid the case before the grand-jury. We should advise the district-attorney to look to this.

There are editors from whom we expect neither correct nor ingenuous conduct. It is not, therefore, very strange that one of them should have declared, in a late paper, that Senator Dayton, Senator Ross, and Mr. O. Wolcott, are concerned in the conspiracy of Burr. The person who makes these declarations, does not believe them himself.

The same editor pretends to believe, with the same sincerity, no doubt, that the British are at the bottom of the conspiracy!

The same editor also says, "that all the known characters concerned in Burr's conspiracy are federalists and quids." This is false, as to federalists—and if those genuine republicans who join Burr are no longer republicans, but *quids*—let it be so. They are all sprouts of the old democratic stump, and, when they come to maturity, will bear the same fruit.—Jacobinism, like Satan, may assume any shape, but it cannot conceal its cloven foot.

Monitorial.

To aid the cause of virtue and religion.

FOR THE BALANCE.

Mr. Croswell,

If the following observations will tend to promote the cause of *Religion*, and secure the peaceable enjoyment of it—it is the author's wish to have them made public, through the medium of your paper:—

THE pursuit of religious studies, being a duty incumbent on all classes of citizens, not merely for the inward pleasure it affords those who have a strong faith in the doctrines of the *Holy Scriptures;* but for the performance of that sacred duty we owe to our *Maker* and to manifest our gratitude towards *Him* who has been so profuse in his *mercies* and *kindnesses.*

The flourishing state of religion at the present day strongly pourtrays our discernment and reverence for *Divine Truths.* The brilliant and penetrating rays of the *Gospel* has at last broke through the clouds of darkness and superstition that once hid its lustre from the world, and now "sheds its glory on us." The most distant, the most uncivilized and most uninhabited parts of our country are not left ignorant of the importance of religion. They are daily taught to reverence and adore that *Being* who is the inexhaustible fountain of goodness and mercy; who created all things, and disposes of them according to the dictates of his divine pleasure. The veil of ignorance is drawn, and the hearts of men are open for the reception of divine commands: Therefore every exertion should be made in order to advance the progress of this Holy Order, and no effort should be lost in trying to disseminate and universally to diffuse so laudable a spirit. The young mind should be taught to reverence and to hold sacred, all religious institutions, and to behave with dignity and respect before all congregations while in the performance of religious ceremonies.

It is with regret I assert it, but it is a sacred truth, that many do sport with, and ridicule the rites and ceremonies of the church; many whose hearts were never tempered with the sweetness of religion, and whose minds were never taught to reverence its character: and this accusation applies most particularly to the youths of this city, of both sexes—and, to the disgrace of the female character, the young girls are more notorious for making disturbances in church in this city, than any place I ever witnessed.—They totally discard that modesty and diffidence, which ought to be the most striking trait in the character of a virtuous female, and assume the airs and manners of the most loose and abandoned. I do not direct this language to the modest and unassuming female—there are always exceptions: those that are guilty must feel conscious of it; and this is to inform them, that others are acquainted with their disgraceful behaviour.

AN OBSERVER.

Political.

From the Albany Gazette.

NO. III.

IN reviewing the several public communications of Washington and Adams, it is observable that they are alike distinguished by a studious and well apportioned attention to the various interests of the United States, by plain statements, by an explicit avowal of sentiment, and by a solicitude to discharge their whole duty not merely as public servants, but as leaders and statesmen. Full of argument, these speeches are equally pregnant with fact; and though the *public defence* generally occupies the chief place, no minor interest is neglected; And by the way, it cannot escape the attention of the reader that neither Washington nor Adams at any time neglected the subject of the redemption of the public debt, or the improvement of the militia, those great stalking horses of modern popularity: but however important these objects, they were too wise to jeopardize the public safety by forcing the one or relying on the other. With them the extinguishment of the debt was a desirable but gradual operation; and the militia, though the natural defence, was not the only defence of the United States.

Let us now turn our attention to the present state of things and consider how far the addresses and public communications of our present chief magistrate measure with those of his predecessors. I shall attempt not a detailed parallel; nor do I profess to enter into a full and critical examination of the last or any other of his messages. My object shall be, what I consider the most interesting view, the general character and spirit of his communications, as developing themselves in a few leading points; and I shall use the message of 1806 as the principal basis for such remarks as I may make; referring to others as occasion may require. There is a common character in all, and that character is the proper object of attention and discussion. In my strictures I shall not shrink from the tone of freedom that belongs to an American citizen: And I trust it will require from me no study or effort to preserve that decorum which is necessary to the character and to the effect of serious public discussion on important subjects.

Two circumstances must attract the attention of intelligent men on the perusal of Mr. Jefferson's public messages. First, that they do not furnish clear and satisfactory information on subjects of the highest interest: Secondly, that he appears to be disposed not so much *to act*, as to be *acted upon*. He seems to wait for events, and to reserve himself for impulses from without and from within, instead of finding and feeling those impulses in his own breast, in his own system, and communicating them to others, who have not the opportunities of knowledge or the means of judgment. It is a principle so inherent in the nature of things, that surely it cannot but be within the spirit of our constitution—that as the origination of plans of an internal and local kind generally belongs to the people and not to the government; so the first conception of plans of general and national policy belongs to the government and not to the people. Authoritative and final legislation belongs to the nation thro' its representatives; but the inception of public measures for the most part is the proper business of the government. The reason of these distinctions can hardly need explaining. The people at large have not a competent knowledge of national affairs, of external circumstances, of general interests: The mind of no private man can embrace and decide safely on public and national objects; And what an enlightened individual cannot do, a collective multitude or diffusive multitudes cannot do. The representatives themselves, however select and personally well informed, are only qualified to judge, when they are assembled—and even then, they often deliberate and decide very awkwardly for want of those executive lights, which alone can shew a plain path through the extensive and varied field of politics. He who, as head of the government, contents himself with stating a case, hinting at a course, and suggesting questions for consideration; when he might propose objects exhibit evidence and urge conviction; pays a compliment to congress, at the expense of his country; as he saves himself the trouble of personal exertions, at the expense of his dignity. It will be recollected, as a fact, that in the proceedings of the last session on Spanish affairs, congress was under the necessity of legislating on a private understanding between the cabinet and a few leading members; because the President's written communication on the subject was not sufficiently expressive of the governing views. *But it* can hardly be required, that I should resort to facts or practical effects, to illustrate positions, that are properly tested by the common sense and observation of all who read the President's political compositions: A reference to various passages in these works would furnish numerous instances and proofs:—I shall have occasion to notice some of them.

Connected with this habit of casting on others the task of devising measures and plans, we find another principle adopted and much cherished, viz. that little power is necessary to be exercised in community; and that among the powers proper to be exercised at all, as large a portion as possible ought to be exercised by small sections of that community, and as little as possible by the central authority. This maxim undoubtedly is as popular as it is fatal: It is often assumed and applied as an apology for a want of energy and activity in the government, for a neglect of great national interests, and a non performance of honorable duty: Its natural effect is to enfeeble the national arm, to loosen the bands of union, and gradually to bring legislation, with all its honors, under the feet of the monster *self-government*. The people tickled with the fancy, and instructed by the demagogues, discover not its baleful influence until foreign danger or domestic troubles, shew them the necessity of a strong central government, and a bold exercise of its powers. The same principle is applied to the different *branches* of the government; and

we find the President on numerous occasions referring to the legislature and to the people, as if he would seek at every step, their advice, direction and influence in the exercise of his functions; reposing himself upon them, and seeming to refrain from committing himself, lest he should say what they would not approve, or should influence them beyond the just limits of democratic propriety. A pleasant instance of this easy habit we have in the President's message of 1804, where it is referred to the congress to consider "whether the great interests of agriculture, manufactures, commerce, or navigation can be aided in any of their relations? Whether laws are provided in all cases where they are wanting? Whether those provided, are exactly what they should be? Whether," &c. &c. Such also is Mr. Jefferson's definition of good government, contained in his first inaugural speech, where he observes that "the sum of good government is to prevent men from injuring one another, to leave them otherwise free to regulate their own pursuits of industry and improvement, and not to take from the mouth of labor the bread it has earned." —Or in other words, *to tax men as little as possible and to keep them from jostling one another in the dark.* Precious maxim of political philosophy! Noble functions of an active enlightened government! From the same authority we derive the memorable saying, "that a nation wants but few laws;" and again the happy intimation that "the people, under the character of jurors, exercise in person the greatest portion of the judiciary powers." A still more express and decided evidence of the favorite sentiment is found in the solemn opening of the message of 1805. "At a time," says the President, "when the nations of Europe are in commotion, and arming against one another, when those, with whom we have principal intercourse, are engaged in the general contest, and when the countenance of some of them towards our peaceful country threatens that even that may not be unaffected by what is passing on the general theatre, a meeting of the representatives of the nation in both houses of congress has become more than usually desirable. *Coming from every section of our country, they bring with them the sentiments and the information of the whole, and will be enabled to give a direction to the public affairs which the will and the wisdom of the whole will approve and support.*" Here is a case of great commotion among the nations of Europe, extensive in its range and dangerous in its movements; threatening not only our interests but our peace and safety: At this crisis, the executive congratulates himself and his country that the congress are again assembled: not because the government may possess the means of public defence; not because the President may have the benefit of the advice of a select council in this critical exigency; truly, because coming directly from the people at large, from *every section* of our country, they bring with them the sentiments and *information* of the whole, on our general interests, our foreign relations, and the state of the nation as to peace or war; and with such information to support, and popular influence to direct them, will the better determine what the government ought to do for the safety and honor of the United States, and will be more sure, whatever they may do, of enjoying the meed of popularity. I trust, I do not misinterpret the words: In my conception, they amount to a call upon the representatives of the nation for *information on the state of the union;* upon the mass of the people, for direction how to manage the helm of state. I quote them as evidence of disposition, sentiment and habit; as evidence of the passive principle that refers to a crude mass, for those faculties, which belong to intellect, and grow out of experience, science and skill. Whether this habit, this general disposition in the chief of the nation, elected for the supposed superiority of his qualifications, springs from honest but much fostered democratic prejudices, or from the love of popularity, or the dread of personal responsibility, there is no *positive* evidence to determine. It will be decided by the common sense and observation of the citizens, upon circumstantial proofs accumulating from day to day. It is easy to conceive that all these motives might possibly combine, under such circumstances as now control the fate of our country; a country where popularity is acquired not so much by managing affairs as by managing men; where public defence and national honor by involving expense and leading to taxation endanger office; and where any great effect would so much disturb the system and plunge our amiable rulers into an untried and troubled element.

The constitution in requiring the President to "give to congress from time to time information of the state of the union, and to recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient," enjoins an extensive and solemn duty, connected with all our great interests and essential to wise legislation.—The general anxiety of the country at the approach of a session, and the first motions in congress after the delivery of the message, are proofs of its national importance, of its authority and influence.—Whence this universal anxious expectation? Is it idle curiosity? Is it a mere desire to have common facts and events, that are generally understood, more fully authenticated by an official seal? No, surely. The politician looks to the message, as a guide to his views, as a mirror of the times, as a moving picture of foreign events and designs, and of the bearings of both on the policy of the state: The legislator regards it, to use a Gallic phrase, as "the text of civic instruction," and the germ of efficient measures: The merchant expects it, as the star and the magnet by which he shapes his enterprizes, as affording him a safe principle of speculation on contingent events, on matters of war, of peace, and of neutrality. The political economist applies to it for aid in his calculations of national resource and projects of public improvement:—Can these be satisfied with common place suggestions, or obscure intimations, with a statistical account, and a narrative of the common events of the current year? It is a great truth, as respects national affairs, that congress and the community are far less interested in events, than in the causes of events. Effects are visible to all; but causes are often too latent to be generally seen, or too general to be comprehended by those who are the most interested in them. it is the province of the chief of the government to develope general causes, principles and tendencies, to mark the stroke before it is struck, to put the nation on its guard, and to urge general and early preparation by pointing to the cloud in the horizon.

PUBLIUS.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

Washington-City, 12th mo.

Friend Relf,

IN the time of Henry the Third of England, there was a parliament which from the incongruity and confusion of its measures, was called the *mad* parliament: In the time of Cromwell, when the lees of society became *the top of the town*, and obtained seats in the Commons, there was a parliament denominated the *Rump* parliament, so called, thy friend presumeth, because the most *unworthy* part of the body politic had become the head.—Awkward indeed must havs been the *gait* of this body when the rump was always the highest part.—How grateful ought we to be, that our lots have fallen in more pleasant places; that we live in a land and at a time when none but the best and most wise have rule; that we are a discerning people, who,

Chuse such limbs of noble council,
That the great body of our state can go no more
In equal rank with the best grounded nation.

Yes, friend Relf, the members of our national legislature have all the qualities requisite for so exalted a station.—Among these qualities their *consistency* is conspicuous, and the perfect coincidence of profession and practice. Economy is the deity a democrat adores: economy in time, economy in money. It is the mistress of the administration, and of the two houses of Congress.—If wood must be purchased to keep members warm, or to keep them from *starving* with the cold, (as my friend Smilie expresseth it,) and appropriation be made for that purpose; let the officer who purchaseth, ask the difference between paying the money down and having a year's credit; and if the difference be one dollar in the cord, let him give his note for one year, and economise for himself with the public money.

That no money may be wasted let specific appropriations be made for every thing necessary: let an *economical* appropriation be made for the navy, for the year 1805, and when the public ships return from the Mediterranean, let there be no money in the treasury that can be appropriated to the payment of the wages of the officers and men: let the men remain in idleness for the want of this appropriation, till above *one hundred thousand dollars* more must be paid, than if this economical specification had not been made; till the unexpected trifle of *six hundred thousand dollars* must be appropriated, above what an economical secretary of the navy should pretend to deem necessary for one year.

Specific appropriation! the great thing necessary, and without which no money shall be expended. And there came to this country from the magnificent court of Tunis, a mighty plenipotentiary, and so much our specific economical administration conceived themselves honored by being thus noticed, by a nation of such power and dignity in the list of empires, that they rejoiced to provide for him an accommodating passage; to support him here at the expence of two hundred dollars per week: to convey him in suitable style to Boston, to maintain him there, to receive with due humility his objections to returning home in the Franklin; to keep the Franklin waiting *four months* for him, to pay his extra expenses from Boston there and back, when he deigned to come in person and tell the President, he chose to have some other vessel, in which to be conveyed to Tunis, and to provide on purpose another vessel. And all this at the expense of probably more than *forty thousand dollars*.

Yet was not all this polite and generous on our part? Will he not, through all the cities and villages of the vast empire of Tunis, tell a tale that shall honor our country?

He came here, said the National Intelligencer, to settle some dispute about a vessel, [a vast object for an embassy:] he is treated like an ambassador indeed, and he demands *tribute*; and how doth our administration bear this insulting demand? How show their resentment? By providing a vessel, such as suiteth his taste, and returning him in due splendor to that august court which hath condescended to permit an illustrious Musselman to visit our Christian dogs; to insult our government, and to demand and to receive payment for the insult.

Is there no member of our house of representatives who hath courage enough to move for the appointment of a committee to examine these affairs?

Specific appropriation—Yea, verily no money must be spent by the government or any of its agents unless congress specifically appropriate it. Was there any appropriation for the expenses of captains Lewis and Clark? I am not opposed to the plan of acquiring more knowledge of the western part of this continent, at the expense of government, whether the land belong to Spain, France or America; but consistency and propriety would have compelled the President to have asked leave of the People's representatives, whether or not they were willing to expend money for these purposes.

Economy with regard to time is another favorite theme of democratic vaunting: yet Congress every session, from idleness and mismanagement, waste at least one half the time they are in session. A fortnight hath already past, and next to nothing hath been done. A bill for suspending the non-importation act, hath passed the House of Representatives in great haste; but hath not yet gone through the Senate. There is not now so much need of haste: the late Ambassador, Merry, hath sailed; and will tell his court what the President recommended, and that the House with unprecedented alacrity obeyed the recommendation. This will satisfy the English that, with all our democratic boasting of independence, we fear them and promptly retreat when ordered. Had I been one of those partly-witted and half-courageous members that voted for the non-importation act, as an instrument by which to bring the British to terms, consistency would have taught me better than so hastily to retract. It is, friend Relf, perfect idleness to attempt to cajole the American people into the belief that the recommendation of the President was occasioned by any dispatches received after the second of this month, i. e. after the President's first message. A treaty with Great Britain hath probably been completed these several months, and the signing delayed only till this act should be suspended or repealed. Had the act never passed, all differences would have been adjusted long ere this.

Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, January 2.

Mr. Dana offered a resolution, the substance of which follows.

Resolved, that a committee be appointed to enquire whether prosecution at common law can be sustained in the courts of the United States, for libellous publications, or defamatory words, touching persons holding offices or places of trust under the government of the U. States, and whether it would not be proper, if such prosecutions can be sustained, to allow the party prosecuted to give the truth in evidence—and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Dana preferred this resolution with observing, that in the second judicial circuit, several prosecutions not provided for by the constitution, nor by statute, had taken place for libels and for defamation; two against clergymen and two against printers—he questioned whether a person holding the place of public prosecutor ought to be allowed so to proceed—If he can so prosecute under the common law, what should be the punishment? At common law, it is fine, imprisonment, pillory, mutilation of the ear, and giving security for good behavior. Some principle ought to be settled as to the right to prosecute, and as to the punishment, if the right exists; and also as to the right of giving the truth in justification, a right that has been denied to many; which was denied in the second judicial circuit, in the case of Harry Croswell.

He moved that the resolution be committed to the committee of the whole.

Mr. Bidwell. I do not see that the resolution involves any principle on the subject. It appears to me informal.

Mr. Dana. The resolution is in order. I preferred this mode to the developement of any specific proposition. There is no informality in it.

Mr. Campbell. If referred to the committee of the whole, the only question will be for the committee of the whole to enquire into the expediency of its going to a select committee.

Mr. Clay hoped the motion would prevail.

Mr. Quincy also spoke in favor of its reference to the committee of the whole.

Mr. Eppes in making some observations in favor of the motion, said he should have seconded the resolution of the gentleman from Connecticut, had he made such an one, for enquiring into the official conduct of any officer of the U. S. who should dare to prosecute a citizen of the U. S. under the common law for libels; he would vote for his impeachment and removal from office.

He was ready to meet the question; but wished a specific proposition.

Mr. Dana explained. He wished the committee of the whole to settle the principle; and leave it to a select committee to report.

Mr. Campbell was willing to have the subject discussed in committee of the whole; but he tho't, as the resolution now stands, the question would first be whether a select committee shall be appointed; if referred to a select committee the committee of the whole will twice discuss the principle. He wished the principle first discussed.

Mr. Smilie tho't this course irregular.

Mr. Ely tho't the principle would be the immediate object in committee of the whole as the resolution now stands.

Mr. Eppes said he would read by way of argument two resolutions, the substance of which was, First, that prosecution of libellers at common law, is a violation of the freedom of the press. Second, That the truth should always be given in evidence.

Mr Dana said he wished the discussion of these propositions: the gentleman can offer his resolutions as an amendment or separately.

Mr. Eppes said he would move the postponement of the gentleman's resolution that he might offer his own. He had always religiously believed, that the common law was no part of the law of our land; and that the truth ought ever to justify the party accused of defamation or libel.

Mr. Alexander spoke in favor of the resolution. He wished the question decided, whether in the courts of the United States a prosecution could be sustained; if so, which he did not believe, he wished the truth might be given in justification.

For referring to the committee of the whole, 57

Against it, 41

Communications.

OUTLAWRY.

THE *Cheethamites* have, as appears from a resolution passed by them in the city of New-York, and signed, Thomas Farmer, Chairman, and S. Cowdrey, Secretary, outlawed the *federalists*. They have resolved, that "they will afford their firm and zealous support to such republican character as shall be nominated a candidate for the office of Governor, by a fair majority of the republican representation of this state, SEPARATELY FROM THE FEDERALISTS. Thus, the federalists are denied the privilege of thinking and acting in this momentous concern; so much so, that if they are known to recommend a candidate, or to approve

of him (no matter who he is) the Cheethamites will not vote for him. This is an insolence, an insult, and a defiance which would hardly have been expected.

B.

In the President's last Message, is the following sentence: "For the internal support of the country, the encouragement of a strong settlement on the western side of the Mississippi, within reach of New-Orleans, will be worthy the consideration of the legislature." What is to be understood by *a strong settlement?* and in what way is it to be made? Is it not such a settlement as Col. Burr contemplated? and must it not be made just in the same manner in which he intended? When to this is added what is said to be the declaration of Gen. Adair, late a senator of the United States, and who was summoned as a witness, the seemingly mysterious conduct of Col. Burr is unfolded. "While at the City of Washington," (such his testimony is reported to be) "he had personal knowledge that a correspondence had passed between Mr. Burr and the President, relative to a military equipment to act against the Spanish possessions"—"That Burr's preparations were made under the sanction of government, so as to be ready to act in the event of a failure of the negociation."

If any think this not reconcileable with the conversation of Col. Burr with Gen. Eaton, let them consider that Col. Burr would not at once, disclose the real design to Gen. Eaton; he would only try him in such a way as still would leave him in darkness, or rather lead him into a mistake, if he did not engage him. Some may ask, Why did the President issue a proclamation? This is fully answered by asking another question; Why did he suffer Miranda's expedition, and then prosecutions against Messieurs Smith and Ogden?—If the above facts be relied on, and taken in connection, the origin and intention of Col. Burr's plan need no longer surprise and embarrass the public.

AN INTERPRETER.

Hudson, January 20.

Be it our weekly task,
To note the passing tidings of the times.

☞ *THE MEDICAL SOCIETY*

Of the State of New-York,

IS directed by law to convene at the Court-House in the City of Albany, on the first Tuesday in February next. Fifteen members must be present to organize for the transaction of business. A general and punctual attendance of the members is therefore requested, that this first effort to form a Society may not be ineffectual.

Jan. 9, 1807.

A bill has been presented by the committee of ways and means, for removing the duty from Salt. It must be admitted, then, that "federal clamor" has done some good.

We have this day received an oral communication, of which the substance is as follows:—

A British ship, the Cambrian, some time ago stationed off New-York, and lately commanded by captain Whitby, came a few weeks past into Hampton Roads. The pilot who accosted her near the Capes, and whom learning who she was refused to conduct her into port, was compelled to remain on board, and on peril of his life to carry her to the place where she anchored.

In her way to the anchorage ground, or after she had reached it, the officer commanding one of the Revenue Cutters, went on board requesting the usual information as to the character and destination of the ship. The answer received from the commander (captain Beresford, if we are correctly informed) was, "that he had no report to make; that it was *his majesty's* ship the Cambrian, who came *where* she pleased." An officer of the ship was then told to *attend the side;* the meaning of which on land would be, "shew that man the door."—We understand that a full statement of this transaction has been transmitted to the secretary of state.

The Cambrian, we are told, procured before her departure, the supply of water and spars for which she came, from the Bellona and Melampus, two British ships of war, now lying in the Roads.

The Cambrian has sailed.

[*Richmond Enquirer, Dec.* 27.]

Extract of a letter from New-Orleans, dated December 9.

You will have heard that Gen. Wilkinson has been here some days. His movements being of a military and defensive nature, excited much curiosity for the cause. To-day a full explanation was made. The governor this morning, having convened the merchants, announced, that Col. Burr with a considerable force, was descending the river to attack this territory, and thereby effect a separation of the Western from the Atlantic States.

"He added that he had received information (to his mind conclusive of Burr's treasonable designs) from Gen. Wilkinson, who at his request had attended the meeting. Wanting sailors to man their gunboats, he informed us that he had called the meeting, in hopes that the merchants, by releasing the sailors from their engagements would obviate the unpleasant necessity of resorting to impressments.

"The Gen. then rose, and in a very handsome and impressive manner, addressed the meeting—he assured them the present was a moment, in which any delay would indeed be dangerous. He entered very minutely into the nature and object of Burr's conspiracy. Its first point was the subjugation of this city, in order to obtain the money in the banks, which, with requisitions on the city, was to prepare an armament against Mexico.

"He declared, that the plot had been communicated to him in confidence, under the expectation of his joining it. A long and intimate friendship had subsisted between him and some of the leaders of the treason; and he lamented most bitterly, that in the course of that intimacy, his character had been so grossly misconceived, as to imagine that he was open to corruption.—He then openly denounced AARON BURR, as the leader of the scheme, altho' supported by some of the first characters of the union.—He concluded by pledging his life in the defence of the city.

"An embargo has been the consequence of this meeting, and every preparation is making to defend the city. The people generally are indignant on the occasion."

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 21.

The Conspiracy.—Yesterday morning in consequence of information given to Nathaniel Irish, and George Robinson, esquires, justices of the peace, and to Lieut. Swearingen, commandant of the United States' garrison at Fort Fayette, two keel boats, from Freeport, (a small town on the Alleghany about 30 miles from Pittsburgh,) were seized, as the property of the conspirators.

From the large size of the boats, and their being numbered 1 and 2, they carry strong evidence of being the property of a company and calculated for victualing an expedition.

Their loading it appears, consists principally of provisions, with some military stores—and the number of men not more than sufficient to navigate them to Natchez—the head quarters of the quid emperor.

When seized they were under the orders of Weaver, of Greensburgh, who is well known to be one of Burr's contractors—and Davis the Irish royalist of Pittsburgh, also put a variety of articles on board, for the same destination.

Upon examination before the magistrates, Weaver produced an affidavit made before the prothonotary of Westmoreland county, stating that the articles in the boats were consigned to a Mr. Postlewaithe, at Natchez, to be by him sold on his (Weaver's) account to the highest bidder.

The magistrates and lieut. Swearingen therefore agreed to discharge them. We hope, however, that the Ohio militia at Cincinnati, will detain them, as, notwithstanding Weaver's affidavit, there is no doubt of the stores being destined for a treasonable purpose. Comfort Tyler is the person from whom Weaver received his instructions.

The Fatal.

DROWNED,

In the river, about ten miles below Albany, on the afternoon of the 10th instant, Miss JANE ANN LANSING, eldest daughter of Sanders Lansing, Esq. of Albany. She was on her way to Schodack, in a sleigh, with a gentleman and two ladies, her connexions; and the sleigh fell through the ice so suddenly, that she had not an opportunity to extricate herself

The person who was lately committed to prison in Albany, for attempting to rob and murder Mr. Pye, has since died of the wound received in the affray.

Wreath.

ADDRESS

OF

The Carriers of the United States' Gazette,

For the New Year, 1807.

GOOD gentle folks and patrons all,
I take the liberty to call,
This New-Year's morning to present
The Newsman's annual compliment;
And just to make it sound the sweeter,
Have got it jingled into metre;
So nicely done, that when you note it,
You'll think that Pope or Milton wrote it.
Thus Congress spouters, when they rise,
And set about t' extemporize
A fine and masterly oration,
To tickle and astound the nation,
If they should happen to be flats,
As are the most of democrats,
Get Goodman Gallatin to write it,
Or Mr Mad'son to indite it,
In sweet smooth sentences so smart;
Then learn it faithfully by heart,
And reel you off, with decent pride
Their grand *extemp're—cut and dried!!*
So, when a gentleman's in love,
And dares not tell his dearest dove
That her bright eyes have made his breast
No better than a hornet's nest,
He copies from some sonnet-writer,
Some fine-spun phrases that apply t' her,
Neat terms in use among gentility,
Viz. sweetness, sense, and sensibility;
And sheer divinity, *quantum suff*,
And such like fascinating stuff,
Which never fails to make a smart
Impression on a lady's heart;—
Then sends said letter off by post,
To fine Miss—what's her name—the toast,
And if she will not be his own,
Her heart is harder than a hone.

May't please your honor, having now
Got through my introduction bow,
I move that we two, cheek by jowl,
Form a *Committee of the Whole*,
To take in due consideration,
The present crisis of the nation.
And, though I'm but a printer's minion,
I'll give not only my opinion,
But (meaning nothing more than fair, man)
Ev'n nominate *myself* the CHAIRMAN.
For thus in Rome, as histories say,
The servants on a 'lection day,
By custom were allow'd to rig
Them in their master's hat and wig,
And make my lord and lady learn
To serve the servants in their turn;
Even slaves, in fact no better than
Your southern nabob's negro man,
Would take the liberty to hector,
In many a monitory lecture,
The very gentle folks whom they
Had been accustom'd to obey.
With this example in my view,
I'll undertake to talk with you,
As you'll discover in the sequel,
As if I thought myself your equal.

But don't be frighted—how you stare!
I shan't pretend in this affair,
To trouble you with declamations
About your private aberrations,
And be your mistress black or white,
I shan't pretend to say 'tis right
For me, or any other sharp wit,
To bring your Sally on the carpet.
But then I mean sans reservation,
To talk to you about the nation,
Show how our body politic
Is speeding post haste to old Nick,
And proffer with a Galen face
Some good advice for such a case.

By glancing at the Eastern World,
We see Bellona's flag unfurl'd,
France has the tiger on complete;
Three fourths of Europe at her feet,
With bristling bayonets now studded,
And with its purest blood now flooded!
Groaning beneath the domination
Of HIM, the FIEND of DESOLATION,
Th' epitome of all the crimes,
Which stigmatize these iron times!!

Behold th' *Arch-Murderer*, surrounded
By many a mongrel mimic crown'd head,
And *thrones* spring up at his command,
As thick as toad stools through the land.

In Prussia see the dreadful fate,
Which every Kingdom, Nation, State,
Will most inevitably hamper,
That with the tiger thinks to tamper.

Behold Great-Britain's flag unfurl'd,
To fight the battles of the world,
Though, from our democrats she gains,
Nothing but curses for her pains,
She stands their sole protector still,
And saves the rogues against their will.

If she should turn about indignant
'Gainst knaves so stupid and malignant,
And let dire Bony fall fierce foul on
The wretches, a-la mode de Toulon,
The world would never hesitate
To say they merited their fate.

From Europe turns the weeping muse,
With shuddering apprehension views
This Western World, where, heaven defend us!
The prospect truly is tremendous.

Our Emperor's little better than
A vassal of the Corsican,
And fam'd Columbia's happy land,
A manor much at his command.

The lily liver'd warrior that's
The leader of our democrats,
The head of those who head the nation,
Would scandalize a corporal's station.
He has already found occasion
To turn his back upon invasion,
And I dare say when horror thickens,
He won't dare fight a hen with chickens!

Our councils guided are by imps,
Who, were they Bonaparte's pimps,
And hir'd America to fetter,
Could not subserve his purpose better.
Our nation's trust in times like these,
When war's alarms swell every breeze,
When scarce would know which way to trim,
Of Solomons a sanhedrim,
Is but a silly sorry set
Of chaps for legislation met,
Who would the offices disgrace
Of swine-reeves, in a country place.

A nod from Bonapart', 'tis known,
Will make our treasury his own.

Our boasted purchase in the west
Is but a piece with all the rest,
And shows our rulers, to be plain,
Have hearts corrupt or heads insane.
It will be fit for little found,
Save insurrection's rallying ground,
And Burr will make it his "*arena*,"
Supported by the French Hyena.

Such is the alarming situation
Of this self-boasted happy nation:
The United States, 'tis my belief,
Of France will soon become a *fief*:—
They will, unless to save ourselves
We cease to trust the treacherous elves
Who've caus'd our trouble and disgraces,
And put their betters in their places.

Now, having made my speech, so wise,
I move that *our Committee* rise,
But first would thank you, Sir, to please,
To not forget the Chairman's fees!!

Terms of the Balance,

FOR 1807.

To City Subscribers, Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, payable quarterly.

To those who receive them by Mail, Two Dollars, payable in Advance.

To those who take their papers at the Office, in bundles or otherwise, a deduction from the city price will be made.

A handsome Title Page and Table of Contents will accompany the last number of the Volume.

NOTE.

The first, second, third, fourth and fifth Volumes of the Balance may be had on the following terms:

First Volume...unbound.. -	$ 2,
Second Volume, - - - -	$ 2, 50
Third Volume, - - - -	$ 2, 50
Fourth Volume, - - - -	$ 2, 50
Fifth Volume, - - - -	$ 2, 50
The five together, - - -	$ 10

If bound, the price of binding (either plain or elegant) will be added---An unbound Volume may be sent to any Post-Office in the State for 52 Cents postage; or to any Post-Office in the Union for 78 Cents.

PUBLISHED BY

HARRY CROSWELL,

WARREN-STREET, HUDSON,

Where printing in general is executed with elegance and accuracy.